

基础拉丁语

附二. 阅读与翻译参考

[需要注意] 这一部分是笔者自行尝试翻译课后阅读题的结果, 其正确性堪忧.

1. 附加词汇表

[附加词汇表]

volāre: (verb.) to fly, move quickly (volatile 易挥发的);
venia, veniae: (nf.) favor, pardon (venial 小的, veniality 吝啬的);
clēmentia, clēmentiae: (nf.) clemency (clement 温和的 (天气), inclement 恶劣的);
dēportāre: (verb.) to carry away (deport 驱逐出境 (动), deportation 驱逐出境);
recūsāre: (verb.) to refuse, reject (recusation 回避, recuse 回避);
vītāre: (verb.) to avoid (inevitable 必然);
turba, turbae: (nf.) crowd, multitude (turbid 浑浊的, turbulent 动荡不安的);
iubēre: (verb.) to order (jussive 强制的);
ars: (n.) art (artifice 技巧, artistry 艺术性);
sānus, sāna, sanum: (adj.) sound, sane (sanitary 卫生, sanatorium 疗养院);
immodicus, immodica, immodicum: (adj.) immoderate, excessive ();
creāre: (verb.) to create (creation 创建, creature 生物);
īnsānia, īnsāniae: (nf.) unsoundness, insanity (insane 疯狂的);
nūllus, nūlla, nūllum: (adj.) no (nullify 作废, annul 废止);
avāritia: (avāritiae.) nf (avarice);
avaricious 贪婪的 *saevus, saeva, saevum*: (adj.) cruel (:;.);
(catēna, catēnae);
nchaincatenary 链状的 *onerāre*: (verb.) to load, oppress (onerous 繁重的, exonerate 开脱);
rota, rotae: (nf.) wheel (rotary 旋转, rotate 旋转);
timēre: (verb.) to fear (timid 胆小, intimidate 恐吓);
obdūrāre: (verb.) to be firm, tough (durable 耐用的, endure 忍受);
bāsiāre: (verb.) to kill ();
tē: (.) you ();

2. 古代名言

[新的源码标记] 从本课起, 源代码中的拉译英习题使用新的语法记录. 采用笔者定义的指令, 该指令能够自动生成统一样式的拉译英习题.

\lttrans{拉丁语原句}{英文释义}{中文释义}

[拉丁语翻译为英语]

[*Salvē, Ō patria!*] Hello! Fatherland! 你好! 祖国!

[*Fāma et sententia volant.*] The fame and the opinion are flying. 谣言和观点满天飞.

[*Dā veniam puellae, amābō tē.*] Give the girl a favor, please. 请帮帮那个女孩.

[*Clēmentia tua multās vītās servat.*] Your mercy saves many lives. 你的仁慈挽救了许多生命.

[*Multam pecūniam dēportat.*] He/She/It carries away much money. Ta 带走了许多钱.

[*Et fortunam et vitam antiquae patriae saepe laudās sed recūsās.*] You often praise both the fortune and the life mode of the ancient country, but reject them. 你经常赞扬那古老国度的运气和生活方式, 但却拒绝它们.

[*Mē vitāre turbam iubēs.*] You order the crowd to avoid me. 你指使人们反对我.

[*Mē philosophiae dō.*] I give myself to philosophy. 我将自己献给了哲学.

[*Philosophia est ars vitae.*] Philosophy is the art of life. 哲学是生活的艺术.

[*Sānam fōrmam vitae cōservāte.*] Preserve the beauty form of life. 保持生活中的美好.

[*Immodica ira creat insāniam.*] Excessive anger creates the insanity. 过多的愤怒创造了疯狂.

[*Quid cōgitās?*] What are you thinking? 你在想什么?

[*Nulla avāritia sine poenā est.*] No avarice is without penalty. 没有贪婪不包含罪恶.

[*Mē saevīs catēnīs onerat.*] He/She/It oppress me with cruel chains. Ta 用残酷的锁链压迫着我.

[*Rotam fortunae nōn timent.*] They do not fear the wheel of fortune. 他们从不惧怕命运之轮.

[新的源码标记] 从本课起, 源代码中的英译拉习题使用新的语法记录. 采用笔者定义的指令, 该指令能够自动生成统一样式的英译拉习题.

\enlt{英文原句}{拉丁语释义}

[英语翻译为拉丁语]

[The girls save the poet's life.] *Puellae vitae poetae servant.*

[Without philosophy we often go astray and pay the penalty.] *Saepe errāmus et poenās damus sine philosophiā.*

[If your land is strong, nothing terrifies the sailors and you(sg.) ought to praise your great fortune.] *Sī patria tua valet, nihil nautās terret et tua magnam fortunam laudāre dēbes.*

[You(pl.) often see the penalty of my anger and warn me.] *Tuae saepe poenam meam vides et mē mones.*

[The ancient gate is large.] *Porta antiquae magnam est.*

3. 附加课文

[新的源码标记] 从本课起, 源代码中的附加课文问答部分使用新的语法记录. 采用笔者定义的指令, 该指令能够自动生成统一样式的附加课文问答.

\qandalt{问题编号}{英文问句}{拉丁语答句}

\qandaen{问题编号}{英文问句}{英文答句}

[Catullus Bids His Girlfriend Farewell]

Puella mea mē nōn amat. Valē, puella! Catullus obdūrat: poēta puellam nōn amat, puellam nōn vocat, fōrmam puellae nōn laudat, puellae rosās nōn dat, et puellam nōn bāsiat! Ira mea est magna! Obdūrō, mea puella — sed sine tē nōn valeō.

English: My girl doesn't love me. Farewell, the girl! Catullus is tough: the poet doesn't love the girl, he doesn't call the girl, he doesn't praise the girl's beauty, he doesn't give roses to the girl, and he doesn't kiss the girl! My anger is large! I'm tough, my girl — but I'm not strong without you.

[*Qvaestiōnēs*]

Q1: Think of this brief passage as a miniature “drama” with three scenes; where does each scene begin and end?

A1: 1st: From the start to “*Catullus obdūrat*”; 2nd: From “*Catullus obdūrat*” to “*Ira mae est magna!*”; 3rd: The remain.

Q2: It might be said that there are two Catulluses here, marked by the shift from first person to third and back to first: where does each shift occur, what is the intended effect, and how does the Catullus of the first and third scenes differ emotionally from the persona he imagines in the second?

A2: 1. Shifts occur at the answer of the first question; 2. He tried to make himself be fine; 3. The second Catullus doesn't seem like loving the girl.

Q3: Which might one suppose, within this dramatic construct, is “the real” Catullus?

A3: The Catullus in the first and the third scenes.